

TO THE
Wh—s
Nineteen QUERIES,

A FAIR and FULL

ANSWER,

BY
An Honest TORIE;
Purely for the Publick GOOD of his
COUNTRY.

Printed in the Year 1710.

Price Two Pence.

TO THE

Wh—s

Nineteen

QUERIES, &c.

Query 1.

W *Hether any Parliament ever did better than this has done, or better deserv'd to sit again? And if the French gave Three Hundred Thousand Pounds to have a Parliament dissolv'd by King Charles; how much, by a modest and fair Computation, may the breaking of this be worth? And if we may not justly hope for a Supply of our Want of Specie, by what has been return'd to our new Counsellors upon that account?*

To your first Query I Answer, That the Parliament which was in 1702 did better, for they gave that glorious example (which the succeeding Parliaments have only imitated) of passing the Land-Tax-Bill before Christmas, which early supply hath annually enabled Us to make early Preparations for the ensuing Campaign; which, next under God hath been one of the chiefest Means of Our great Success, and the same Parliament further endeavour'd, like true Patriots, to promote the publick good of their Country, and restrain Hypocrisy, a shameful Epidemy amongst the Occasional Conformists, but were therein Obstructed by some pretended Pillars of the Church, to their eternal Shame; but thanks be to God, that shameful Abuse of God's most Holy and solemn Ordinance may yet be Redress'd, and it is high time that such a just and necessary distinction were made betwixt Men of Principals, and those who for their own gain will dissemble with God. I am sure all Men of Probity will own that such are not to be trusted by Man. Mr. Querist, upon second thought you may be of Opinion that the Parliament of November 1640 better deserv'd to sit again; but I am of opinion

nion that the Parliament held in September 1397 deserved better than either of them to sit again; and, tho' *Richard* the Second was an unfortunate weak Prince, yet that Parliament did their Duty. The Male-Administrations in the Reigns of King *Charles* the Second and King *James* the Second, they are purely owing to you Wh ——— gs, and your Rebellious Ancestors, who Murdered their Father, and forced them his Children to be indebted to *France* and other *Romish* Countries for their Bread and Education. Can the most impudent of you all deny the Truth of this? Your malicious Reflection of our want of Specie being supplied by what has been returned to Our New Counsellors from *France* for breaking this Parliament, is an Insinuation, thou Male-Couch, as False and Malicious, as it is true that if this P ——— t sh ——— d f ——— t ag ——— n they M ——— t by their profess'd Principals put the Nation in a Fl ——— me to continue their Friends in the Ministry, and good Places; and to secure their future S ——— in the House, during their pleasure, for these and the like Ends, and to V ——— te Passive-Obedience (notwithstanding it is our established Law in both Church and State) to be a damnable Doctrine, as S ——— S ——— l N ——— m ——— S ——— l call'd it in his Charge to the Grand J ——— ry. I own with the K ——— tish Addressors, and to you, that their Memory ought to be dear, and no P ——— t ever deserved better to f ——— t a ——— n.

Qu. 2. *Whether the same new Counsellors did not intend to have a Peace at any rate, when they order'd our Ministers abroad to stop the French Plenipotentiaries? And whether the French King was not too rash, and secure, when he recall'd his Ministers so soon; before his Friends here came out from behind the Curtain, and had it in their Power to give him what Terms he pleas'd?*

To your Second Querie I Answer, *Tempus adax rerum*, will shew the World that our New Counsellors never design'd Peace at any rate, nor will they ever advise or consent to make any Peace with *France*, but upon such Terms as shall be honourable, lasting, safe, and profitable to Her Majesty and Her Allies: As for the King of *France* being too Rash and secure, it is not the first time he hath so Acted; however, I believe he did not let you into the Secret of his Politicks in that Affair; neither did our New Counsellors send Orders to our Ministers abroad to stop the *French* Plenipotentiaries, that, as the Rest, is utterly False.

Qu. 3. *Whether the same New Counsellors were not hard put to it, when after all their Endeavours for an ill Peace, they*

were forc'd to let a Memorial go over to the States, approving their Resolution to carry on the War? And whether we are not in a happy Condition to be under the Influence and Direction of such Persons, as dare not own any one Design they have?

Ans. I answer to your 3d Querie, That your Spleen and Stupidity must be very great to be put to such poor Shifts, so dully to impose such Falsehoods upon your Fellow-subjects, as that the New Counsellors us'd all their Endeavours for an ill Peace, when they were not then Counsellors, nor ever once intermedled in all or any of those Negotiations, which Her Majesty was pleas'd to leave wholly to the Management of Her Plenipotentiaries abroad. A little time will set these Falsities in a true Light, and make plainly appear that the New Counsellors are for carrying on the War with as much Vigour and Resolution as the States, or any other of Her Allies; and as for not daring to own their Designs, thou art much mistaken, they do own them above board, and I will tell you plainly, they are to advise our most Gracious Sov—gn in due time to put a stop to rebellious Principles (which are grown Epidemical in too many Parts of the Nation) least *Horham-like*, to bring in Puffs, you shut the Gates of *Hull* against Her R——l Person.

Qu. 4. Whether any thing could be more proper and seasonable than the late Memorial from the States, in which they represented in a most decent and affectionate manner the absolute necessity of continuing the present Parliament? And whether this could be justly said by the new Counsellors to be meddling in Her Majesty's Domestick Affairs, when it was known to be a matter, on which the whole Alliance depended, as well as the Security of the Protestant Succession, for which the States themselves are Guarantees?

To your 4th Querie I Answer, I have all due Regard for the States of *Holland*, and their great Wisdom, but do believe, it is plain, that such a Memorial was without any Precedent, and occasioned thro' the means of *Joab*, and *Vulp*; and by the Inadvertency of some there in Authority, who brought this matter to pass, which upon Maturer Deliberation, such a Wise People had never intermeddled in: For had Her Majesty ever once failed to furnish timely Her Quota of Money, Men, and Ships? and does She not generously consent, to enable them the better to continue the War, that they shall Trade with *France*, when Her Subjects wants that Benefit? and what is it to the *Dutch*, I humbly speak it, when Her Majesty dissolves this Parliament or makes Choice of a New Ministry, provided She performs Her Articles of the Grand Alliance,

Alliance, which they have not the least Reason to doubt, and cannot bl—d—ly think that Her Majesty hath but one set of Men in the Nation capable of serving their Country. I tell you, and them too with Submission, that if our New Counsellors should (which I am sure they never will) like others undutifully and most ungratefully Flee in Her F—ce, that She may find a third set of Men in this Great Nation, capable to serve Her Majesty faithfully in both Church and State. I may modestly add, that if VVe had taken upon Us to advise the States to make a Statholder, or Change their great Ministers of State, they might have taken it ill to intermeddle in their Affairs; tho' in the Memory of Man, and long before, we had a Seat and Voice amongst them, to their perpetual Benefit, and their interest is still, and ever must be inseparable from Ours.

Qu. 5. Whether the Letter from the Emperor upon the same Subject, was not still less liable to Exception, if that be possible? Whether he had not as much Right to intercede for the Meeting of this Parliament, as Her Majesty had to interpose, which she frequently has done without Complaint, in the Affairs of his People and Empire? And whether the regard that was paid to him and his Minister upon this occasion, was such as is due to the Chief of our great Confederacy?

Ans. I answer to your 5th Querie, That our New Counsellors have all possible respect for his Imperial Majesty as the first Prince in Christendom, and the Chief of the Confederacy, but as for his Letter upon the same Subject (as you say it was) I say it was not, for His Ministers were very tender upon that Head, and scarce obliquely touched upon those Matters, and that came to pass by the said Hands and Means aforesaid. I must tell you, with Submission, I say that the same Right doth not hold upon this occasion, that His Imperial Majesty should intermeddle in the Administration of our Government, as Her Majesty doth in advising His Imperial Majesty to put an End to the troubles in Hungary, for those does much weaken His Forces, and is undeniably a great prejudice to Her Majesty and all the Allies: And as for the Affairs of Silitia it was at his own Request, that She became Guarantee (and so hath a Right to intermeddle in them) betwixt His Imperial Majesty, and the King of Sweden. And well it was, that by that Means, the King of Sweden was prevailed with, to March out of the Empire. Her Majesty hath not otherwise intermeddled in His Affairs, having never done any thing like advising His Imperial Majesty which of His Subjects to have for His Prime Ministers, or Counsellors of State, or when or whom of His States to Order to meet to give Him Supplies. I affirm truly that all due Regard hath upon this, and all occasions,

sions, been had for, and paid to His Imperial Majesty and His Ministers; with which His Imperial Majesty is entirely satisfied, and will tell your Party and all the VVorld, that Her Britannick Majesty hath shewn a constant generous Regard to the Interest of the *August House of Austria*, and doth (and that timely every Year) furnish more Money, Men, and Ships towards the VVar, than any one Potentate in the grand Alliance.

Qu. 6. *Whether the same new Counsellors are not extremely in the right, to keep all such Memorials and Letters as long as they can from the Council? And whether in any thing they have more fully shewn their great Parts and Forecast, than in preventing the Debates that might have arisen there, upon such frivolous Subjects as the Preservation of this Parliament, of this Nation, and of all Europe.*

Ans. I answer to your 6th Query, That there was but the Duke of Shrewsbury and Dartmouth of the New Counsellors come in when the Dutch Memorial was presented to the Queen, and if more of them had been in, it was not in their Power to keep it any time from the Council-board, for it is Her Majesties Prerogative to Order such Matters to be laid before the Council when She shall think fit: but to obviate what you Object, your insinuation is false, for Her Majesty did soon Order these Matters to be laid before the Council, who all (tho' some of these very Men had been ac——g to pr——th——m) seemed surpris'd that Foreign Powers should intermeddle in the Administration of our Government. As it is Her Majesties undoubted Prerogative to call a New Parliament—when She shall think fit; so it is intirely in Her Royal Breait to order such Matters to be debated in Council; which when She had done I am sure none of the New Counsellors would have endeavour'd to have hinder'd any debates arising thereupon, that were consistent with the Queen's Prerogative, and the publick Good; but I must explain you, and let the Nation know what you mean by having it debated in Council: you would have the Queen tyed up to Act according to the Majority of the then Council, then you were sure how it would have gone. I desire you to become more Dutiful, and remember that the Sovereign of this Nation is not like to a Doge of Venice, and I tell you and your Party (and will Pawn my Life and Fortune for the Truth of it) that when Her Majesty pleases to make a thorough Ch——ge of M——y and dissolve this P——t, that will effectually secure the Nation, the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of Europe.

Qu. 7. *Whether Assurances were not given to the States, and the other Allies, That no more Changes should be made in the Ministry*

try, after the Removal of the E. of S. at which they were justly alarm'd? Whether the late Lord Treasurer may not be said to have been a Minister? And whether the new Counsellors, that turn'd him out, had a due regard to her Majesty's Honour, and to her Character in Foreign Courts?

Ans. I Answer to your 7th Query, That her Majesty gave the States, nor none other, any Assurances that she would make no more Changes in the Ministry (that had been pretty tying up of her Hands) after the Earl of Sunderland was remov'd; but I believe the Wh—g might, who have the impudence to say the Queen did, — as some of the Directors of the Bank did report most falsely and impudently, that her Majesty had promis'd them that she would not dissolve this Parliament, or make any further Alterations in the Ministry. O! Wicked Wretched Fools to be Haughty, Surly, Speechless, poor Vulso—s Tools, to Insult the Best, the Greatest Prince that ever sat upon the English Throne, the Sole Glory of the British Nation. I must do this Justice to the Bank, as to assure the Reader that these Few Directors, about Four in Number, committed this Act of great insolence without any Order of Court, and there is no doubt but upon the Banks just abhorrence of the Fact, and upon their sincere repentance, and constant, hearty, future Endeavours to serve the Publick, her Majesties known great Goodness, may pass by this unparell'd impudence; for can I speak more modestly after such an Insult, and to pretend to have the Wealth and Credit of this great Nation at their Command.

Qu. 8. Whether any Instance was ever known till now, of a Treasurer being remov'd without the least Fault pretended; who in all the time of this expensive War has, by Wonderful Ability and Reputation, kept down the Interest of Money to Six per Cent. and who in the Management of above Forty Millions, is not suspected by his Enemies to have diverted one Penny to his own private Use; nor to have got one farthing by the disposal of Offices, or any other Exercise of Power or Favour, in all the Course of his Ministry?

Ans. 8. I answer to your 8th Query, My Lord G—p—n before now, viz. in the last Reign of King William, was removed from being First Lord of the Treasury without the least Fault pretended. Pray tell me; Is not the Treasurer's Place during pleasure, and shall not the Queen remove him, as well as any other Minister, who are all but during Royal Pleasure, (otherwise Crown'd Heads would have a fine time of it) and may justly be remov'd when she pleases without shewing cause? And what do you say to several good Reasons for removing

him, notwithstanding he kept down the Interest of Money at Six per Cent. and effectually managed the Union, for which Two good Things my Opinion truly is, that some allowance ought to be made for his Faults. What do you say to one of his Items of Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds for Secret Services (notwithstanding that prodigious Sum is a great trust to be put in One Man, yet I myself own I have Charity for the greatest part of that Item) without further Explanation, and that Voted a good Article (in his Accounts) in Parliament. What do you say to the Act of Indemnity which passed soon afterwards, how great and many Mis— a — p — ns were thereby p — d — d, an Act procured to Indemnify the Great Ones, and not the Little Ones? What say You and your Party to the wanting a Pr — ve — f — l at this time, to pass several M — l — ns of Pounds? must not that at best be mis— ap — n, which may appear somewhat hard, the Navy being some Millions in Arrear? and what say you to expending upwards of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds (at this juncture) of the Q — ns M — y upon B — m H — se? And the Civil List of her Majesty (not to mention the Civil List of King William who left sufficient Assets to Pay all the Arrears due upon it) being now in some Branches of it Two Years in Arrear; and that part of it that is best paid is upwards of One Year in Arrear. What say you to the neglect of Q — n's Commands (which I will venture my Life have and ever will be Lawful and Just) and threatening to lay down if her M — y would not do so and so to please the P — ty? All this and much more of the like Nature will appear true upon a fair Scrutiny, which with his changing his old P — p — l I pity, for he is a Man of great Abilities.

Qu. 9. Whether Experience in Business, or Ability in Parliament, recommended the Majority of the New Commission? Whether a certain Person might not as well have sat there alone, if he had dared to succeed so great a Predecessor? And whether Whigs or Tories will best like the Commission?

Ans. 9. I Answer to your 9th Query, That both Experience in Business, and Ability in Parliament (I think that Ability in Parliament is great experience in Business) recommended the Majority of the New Commission, and her Majesty might have placed that certain Person (I suppose you mean my Lord R —) in that place alone, if his Modesty (and not want of Ability) had not made him a while decline it for several good Reasons: And till your Eulogiums be fairly proved, all true Britains do approve of her Majesties Pleasure herein;
and

and I tell you that there is one single Person of the New Commission of as great Abilities as my Lord G——d——n.

Qu. 10. Whether it is not certain now that our General will also be laid aside? Whether we are not likely to fall after that an immediate sacrifice of France? And whether it is not already high time for these New Counsellors to recall him, whose Actions each Year have exceeded the Hopes of his Friends; and who has constantly provok'd the Displeasure of his Enemies, by performing the Business of two Campaigns in one? Which is the only proof they can give of his Desire to prolong the War.

Ans. 10. I Answer to your 10th Query. I own the Duke of M——h hath Acted the part of a great General, and done great Services, and been as well rewarded; yet I must and all the World allow, that his Colleague have an equal Glory in the War, and if his G——e will not longer s——e but upon his own Co——d——ns, it may be near time for the Q——n to use her P——g——ve; for I hope she can change h——m at her pleasure, as well as any other of her Servants; and I must put the Reader in mind, that the Ele——l P——ce of H——r is as old as was either Alexander the Great, or Scipio, when they perform great Exploits, and so did our late King in his Youth; and I am sure that we have the best Officers and Army in the World, who by God's Blessing cannot fail of continued good success, tho' the G——l should be Ch——g——d. I must remember you, that if Lieutenant General Webb, had not with Six Thousand Men beat Twenty Thousand French, we had lost Two C——p——ns in One Day: so you may see that Her Majesty hath other Good Subjects capable of performing great Actions when they have an opportunity to shew their Abilities. I do not say that his G——ce desires to prolong the War, for I should think he has got enough, yet I hear that the Con——tions are very sweet and inviting, so I wish it would please the Q——n hereafter to remove the Cause of that Censure, and make the same use of those Sweets that the Wile Dutch do. I have nothing to say against this great Man, but I tell you that Grandeur and Riches make Men often forget themselves, that Ambition is Blind, and *Avaritia est radix Omnium malorum*.

Qu. 11. Whether the rest of those Great and Able Men, who yet remain in the Offices of Business, will not likewise be very soon removed? Whether any People before were ever so unhappy, to lose in a few Months the Service of all their best Friends? And whether another Set of Men can be found in the Nation, that are, in any

any degree, equal to the late Ministers for Honour, Fortune, Reputation, all manner of Qualifications for their several Employments, and unalterable Love of their Country?

Ans. 11. I Answer to your 11th Query, These Able Great Men, will (as it is fit they should) be remov'd when the Q ——— n pleases. Are not they all her Servants? And I am sure it will prove a Blessing, and no Unhappiness, to the Nation as soon as her M ——— y pleases. What would you be at? You are unhappy because you cannot have a C ——— n G ——— l and a T ——— r for Life, and the Bank to have the Wealth and Credit of the Nation in their Power (that would one day be a dangerous consequence; but I thank God it will never come to that) And such Men in Places, and in Parliament, as are of your Principle of *Resistance*, a Principle destructive to all Governments. And you may flatter your selves as you please, I plainly tell you, that no Prince who shall hereafter sit upon the Throne, will either like your Persons or your Doctrine: However so specious your pretences are, it is obvious to all the sensible honest part of Mankind, *latet Anguis in Herba*. There are several Sets of Men in this Nation, equal (at least) to the late Ministry, in Honour, Fortune, Reputation, and Birth, and in all manner of honest Qualifications for Employment, and Unalterable Love for their Country, and much better and more Heroick Spirits for the Publick Good; yet I own the D ——— s of N ——— le, and M ——— b, and E ——— l of G ——— n, must needs be richer than any three Subjects her Ma ——— ty hath; and it is very plain, how having had so great opportunities to get Money, and so good a-nack at keeping it, that their Posterity will never have just cause to declaim against them, that they lost several Thousand Pounds a Year by their Fathers Hospitality, Alms-deeds, or other Liberality whatsoever.

Qu. 12. Whether the Comparison that is now writing of these New Counsellors with the late Ministers will not be a most instructive Piece of History? Whether they will not force People at last to write impartially their whole Lives and Characters, which of all Satyrs would be the sharpest? And whether any thing could have been more seasonable than the reprinting a certain Book, which was written soon after the Assassination Plot, by a Person whose Name is Smith, and which is now coming out again with a very large Appendix?

Ans. 12. I Answer to your 12th Query, There can be no impartial comparison made betwixt the Old and the New Ministry till the New Ministry have ended their Administration.
Begin

Begin as soon as you please to write their Characters, they put You and your Party to defiance, and are not afraid that either their Morals or Actions will appear worse, or so ill, as their Predecessors. You may well shut your Mouth and never open it as to Characters, but your Spleen and Malice being above your Reason hath already often made you forget your selves, and make use of such Impudent Untruths, and Base Methods, as hath hastened your Doom, and sufficiently by this time exposed your Artifices to all the Nation. As for *Smith's* Book we matter neither it, nor your Secret, nor open Machinations (as witness *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters*) nor yet the Validity of *Pretender's* being King *J——'s* Son; but as there was (beyond all doubt) an absolute Necessity, (which is above or knows no Law) for the Late Revolution, which only made it just, so there is as absolute a necessity to maintain the Protestant Succession, which we will do with our Lives and Fortunes.

Qu. 13. *Whether any thing is so justly fear'd in this Nation as Popery? And whether it is not as likely to be brought in by an Italian Courtisan, as ever it was by a French Mistress?*

Ans. 13. I answer to your 13th Query, A Common-wealth is more to be feared in this Nation than Popery, for there is no more cause of fear (nor so much of censure) of Popery than there was in King *Charles the First's* Reign, who dyed a Martyr for the Church of *England*; and for your unheard of Impudence, that Popery should be brought in by a Noble Lady (of the First Rank) whom you villainously call *Italian Courtisan*, you would say as much ill of a much greater Woman if you durst, having said much worse of her Majesties Royal Grandfather, and to this day in your Conversation and Writings, vouch that it was a Publick Good to Cut off his Head; and hath in this Glorious Reign compared her Majesties Title to my Lord Mayor's Horse. I must own, you have a good Title to her Majesties Favours of discountenance ——— Pray recollect your Memory, has not this Noble Lady's (whom you falsely calumniate) Antient Name and Family been as great a terror to *France* as any Name in *England*? So it is now as much feared by your Party as any Name in *Great-Britain*, having been a chief means (under God) to give her M——y a faithful and clear view of *Puss's* Designs, and what you meant by my Lord *Wharton's* Revolution Principles.

Qu. 14. *Whether it is possible that any one Creature of these new Counsellors should be chosen by true Britains to serve in the*
next

next Parliament, when in every Paris Gazette we find a Recommendation of them? And whether the new Commission is not a sufficient Reward to our Wise High-Church-Men, for their Great Care and Pains in sending their Fool about the Country to influence the next Elections?

Ans. I answer to your 14th Querie: Every true Britain's Eyes being open by that time her Majesty shall please to call a New Parliament, then you will see to your great Mortification that these New Counsellors will have Marks of their Fellow Subjects Favours shewed them publickly in spite of your Malice: And as for the Paris Gazette's Recommendation of them, it is an Old Maxim, that in time of War an Enemy often uses such deceitful Stratagems to Create Jealousies against those Men, whose Abilities and Performances they most dread. Have a little Patience, and you and your malicious Crew, Enemies both to our Church and State, will be rewarded, and taught your Duty in another Tone. The honest well-meaning Men of your Party, I pity their Blindness, but hope their Eyes are, and will soon be open, and that her Majesty will have Compassion for those that are really such, but yet so as to make a particular Distinction betwixt Men of steady Principle, and those of a quite contrary Temper; However I own that a Good Man may upon some Occasions trim, and it is necessary some times, for the Publick Good, but those sort of Men are so few in Number that they are all Known.

Qu. 15. Whether the new Ambassador to Hanover is not chosen with great Discretion, and will not be extreamly acceptable to that Court; who, to pass over all other Parts of his Character, has, at the Age of Threescore, renounced his Old Principles and Friends, and is setting up in his own Country Hereditary-Right-Men, in order to secure the Protestant Succession?

Ans. I answer to your 15th Querie, Your Impudence is here intolerable to tax so barefacedly the Q—n with want of Discretion in choosing the new Ambassador, (as you call him) to H——r. I tell you that his Person will be very acceptable there, and his Errand too. He is known to be a Man of Parts, and hath his Verrues, as well as his Vices, and is of an Ancient Noble Family, and hath a good Estate, and as some of your Party are highly to be discommended for changing their Old good Principles for bad ones; so he is highly to be commended for growing wise in his Old Age. He always meant well, and his Eyes being now open that he
was

was in the wrong, he tacks about like an Honest Nunquam sero est ad bonos Mores Via.

Qu. 16. Whether the late Action in Spain, performed by Mr. S—pe, will not bring him ere long into great Trouble and Mortification? Whether it was not a most imprudent thing in him to gain a Victory, after the Example that has been set before his Eyes? Whether in all probability, his Successor will not speedily be nam'd? And whether Fame says true, that my Lord N—th and G—ey will be the Man? Or Who?

Ans. I answer to your 16th Querie, There is no doubt but Mr. S—pe is a Gallant Man, and did his Duty, yet you, nor no body can say justly that he gained the Victory, when King Charles was there in Person, and Count Staremberg, (a Celebrated General) commanded in chief under His Majesty. This is like Mr. C—g—n gaining the Battle of Winnendale, when Webb was Commandant in Chief. Pray why may not Mr. S—pe be recalled as well as was my Lord P—b—gh. If Her Majesty pleases, I believe my Lord N—th and G—ey as Gallant a Man as Mr. S—pe, and as fit to Command, and none can deny that he is firmly affected to the Church, and none can say that his Lordship is a Woman-hater.

Qu. 17. Whether the new Commissioners could have sat two Days in the Treasury, if they had not been supported by the late Ministers; who press'd all their Friends to supply the Necessities of the War, and all the Foreign Ministers to prevent the breaking of our Alliance? Whether any People before were ever in so deplorable Circumstances, to be oblig'd, for the immediate preservation of the Whole, to support such Persons as they know are brought in for their Destruction? And whether the new Counsellors, with all their settled Assurance, can have the boldness to pretend, that the Government at this time is carry'd on by them?

Ans. I Answer to your 17th Querie. The New Commissioners could have sat there effectually till the Meeting of the Parliament, without any Support from the late Ministry, or any of their Friends, and you are ridiculous falsely to suggest, that the Bank advanced their Money upon the imaginary Instances of the late Ministry. Mr. Spleen-tack Dulpate, I tell you they advanced their Money upon the Parliamentary Funds that were given last Sessions; and if the Bank should failed in their Duty to their Sov—gn, I tell you the Ch—h P—ty hath ready to advance to Her Majesty upon the same Funds as much Money as Her Majesty had

had or should have occasion for this Campaign to supply the Necessities of the War; and no doubt when the Parliament meets, they will take effectual Methods to secure the Credit of the Nation, which can never fail (tho' you should continue your Roguery) by good and honest Management of the Exchequer, as long as our Funds are good and timely given. You had done well to have informed the Publick (but that you could not do) which of the Allies were about to break their Alliance, that there was the least Cause to press their Ministers to hinder your imaginary breaking it. I believe all the World knows the Absurdity of this, and that it is all the Allies (as well as ours) inseparable Interest, to reduce France within due Bounds. Having spoke something to this elsewhere, I need say no more, only desire the Reader to take notice that this Mr. Querist (who dare not own his Name, or who printed or published his scandalous Untruths) speaks after the Wh—g C—t, who lately had the Impudence openly to affirm, that if Her Majesty did dissolve this P—r—l—t, so doing would dissolve her Al—ce, O! impudent wicked Wretches, that dared to endeavour to b—lly your most Gracious Sov—gn.

Qu. 18. *Whether there ever was a Character of more Heroick Virtue and Publick Spirit, than the late Ministers maintain; who being disgrac'd, and revil'd, and loaded with all manner of Reproaches, and with ungrateful Returns for true and faithful Services, have yet the Courage, Constancy and Merit to persevere in their honest Endeavours for preventing the Nation's Ruin, and preserving the Common Cause?*

Ans. I answer to your 18th Query, That Oliver Cromwell and his Rebelly Crew shew'd more Heroick Vertue, and Publick Spirit, imitating *Cassius* and *Brutus* in murdering their Prince, and these last in a few Years after in murdering themselves. Pray what is the late M—ry reviled for, is it for their great Moderation, or for opposing the known Laws both of Church and State (to bring their o—ne—ds about) or for having obstructed some of the House of H—r to have been here some Years under pretence that it would be a Charge to the Nation, and yet pretend to be H—rs best Friends, and that we are his Enemies, a plain contrary, and Contradiction. Pray what Endeavours do they still use, (as you must falsely suggest) to prevent the Nations Ruin. I know that they have left no Stone unturn'd at home or abroad to keep their good fat Places. *Dolus an Virtus quis in Hoste requirit.*

Qu. 19. Whether after all these Endeavours of the late Ministers, we shall not lose the good Effects of this Great and Glorious War? Whether Human Nature is able to bear this Reflection? Whether a New or Old Parliament can come time enough to relieve the Despondency of our Allies, or the Misfortunes into which the new Counsellors have plung'd us? And whether they will not be equally liable in either to be call'd to answer for the Confusion they have brought upon us, notwithstanding our continu'd Successes Abroad, and our flourishing Credit at Home?

Ans. I Answer to your 19th and last Query, That by God's Blessing we shall now have in much more Perfection the Effects of this Great and Glorious War; and constantly give Her Majesty the Satisfaction of knowing in what Condition her Exchequer is in, and shall beware of misapplications, and shall have Her Majesties free Consent for the Disposal and Payment of Her Civil List, and in all things be humbly obedient to Her Majesties Commands, and not Wallaston like, dispute Her Majesties giving a Regiment to whom she pleased, especially her Choice being of Her own Knowledge deserving, and cannot possibly be objected the Man misrepresented to Her Majesty, and not deserving such a Command. I will say no more to it only *Felix quem faciunt aliena Pericula tautum*. Her Majesties Bright Character is too well known to all Europe for any of her Allies to have the least Despondence of Her Majesties not punctually performing all the Articles of Her Alliance. It is a great pity that your Human Nature, Mr. Puss, cannot bear the Reflection, that Her Majesty is putting the Administration of Her Government into such faithful Hands, as will restrain those Rebellious Principles of Resistance, and in time prevent (she knows Her Grandfather's Clemency was his Ruin) the Fatal Consequences of that pernicious Doctrines, which are grown too universal amongst Men of all Ranks and Ages. I have already prophesied to you what the N—t P—l—nt will do in part, and could tell you so much more, as would make you Mr. *Observer* and *Review* hang your selves to avoid the Nations Justice. I have not read of any Nation that have so long encouraged their Enemies by giving them good places and Money; or who have so long suffered them without Impunity (so it is not for nothing you so stickle for the L—te M—ry) to rail at and abuse the Church Establish'd by Law, and impudently to dispute Her Majesties Hereditary Title. That Arch-Rebell *Oliver Cromwell* your Great Glory and Patron never did deny the Crown of this Realm to be Hereditary, tho' as in the Cases of *William Rufus*, and *Henry* the

the First, and some others, the Succession in a direct Line hath been sometimes balked, yet that never did, nor you, Mr. Puff, with your Commonwealth Principles, can ever take away the Hereditary Right of the Crown: But knowing that your Arguments are insufficient to impose upon the Publick, you betake yourself to your Old Trade to traduce and calumniate (as you did in the Reign of King Charles the First) the Church-party by insinuating the most impudent Untruths, that ever were invented, such as your Observer's late Chimerical Schemes of Resignation and Restauration, but you knowing with your Father that your time is but short, you disgorge all the venomous Gall of your curs'd rotten Hearts; but *memento* a Reckon day is at hand, sooner than you may think, to bring you to Condign Punishment; so till then, or till you have any more Queries, *Adieu*.

F I N I S.

Mr. A. J. C.

